Newport Mercury.

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Newport Mercury.

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TERMS.

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School-Books, &c.

Wm. & J.H. Barber,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use in Town and Country consisting of Geographies of every kind, viz. Olney's, Cummings, Wooderidge's and Morse's do. ;—Colburn's Arithmetic ; Smith's and Murray's Grammar :—Allen's, Webster's, Murray's and Cumming's Spelling-Books, &c. &c.

A L S O,

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

Of every description, and price.

LIKEWISE,

Writing Paper from $20 to $3 per ream ; Letter Do. of various kinds ; Log and Wrapping Paper.

November 27th, 1830.

25 Boxes & 50 half

Boxes of Bunch RAISINS, *for family's* use,—and fresh MALAGA GRAPES, just received by

A. MUNRO.

A L S O,

NEW RICE,

FLOUR,—BUCK-WHEAT.

AND MANY SEASONABLE

FRUIT, &c.

Newport, Dec. 18.

SAVINGS' BANK.

A DIVIDEND was declared this Day, of 1 1-2 per cent, on all sums that have been in for the space of Six Months, and 1 1-4 per cent. on all sums that have been in for the space of three months, agreeably to the regulations of the Institution, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 15th instant.

B. HADWEN, *Treasurer.*

Newport, Jan. 15.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND, held at the Bank on the 3d inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz :—Audley Clarke, S. Fowler Gardner, James Hammond, Stephen A. Robinson, Nathan B. Hammett, John G. Whitehorne, William C. Gibbs.

And at a meeting of the Directors held on the same day, Audley Clarke, Esq. was re-elected President.

S. FOWLER GARDNER, *Cashier.*

Newport, Jan. 8, 1831.

NEWPORT BANK,

AT the Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank, on Wednesday, the 5th inst. the following named persons were chosen Directors for the year ensuing, viz: [illegible], John Wilbur, Simon Newton, William Vernon, Isaiah Crooker, Jun. William S. Nichols, Stephen B. Cornell, Thomas Dunn, and William Stevens.

And at a subsequent meeting of said Directors, William Vernon, Esq. was re-elected President.

J. WILLIAMS, jun. *Cashier.*

Newport, Jan. 6, 1831.

RHODE-ISLAND UNION BANK.

AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the R. I. UNION BANK, held at their Banking Room on Tuesday, January 4th, 1831, the following named persons were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz :—Christopher G. Champlin, Stephen T. Northam, John P. Mann, George Engs, Robert P. Lee, David Buffum, Abraham Barker.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the same day, C. G. Champlin, Esq. was unanimously elected President.

R. G. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, Jan. 7, 1831.

NEW-ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the N. E. COMMERCIAL BANK, held at the Bank on the 6th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz :—William Ennis, David King, James B. Phillips, Robinson Potter, George Hall, Samuel Allen, Benjamin H. Tisdale, Edward Brinley, George Bowen.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors on the same day, William Ennis, Esq. was re-elected President.

G. T. WEAVER, *Cashier.*

Newport, Jan. 6, 1831.

ISAAC GOULD,

No. 176, THAME-STREET,

HAS ADDED TO HIS FORMER STOCK, A FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE :—

A LOT of very Cheap Surtout Cloths, of the most fashionable colors.

Extra double milled Cassimeres,—black and other colors.—Common do. very low.

Goats hair and worsted Camblets, and Circassians.

Superb silk velvet Vestings.—Toilinette and Valencia ditto.

Fashionable stocks and cravats.

Buckskin and Beaver Gloves.

With a good assortment of first rat Buttons and other trimmings.

ALSO,—Health Preserves, or Doeskin jackets and drawers, an excellent article for the present season.

The above articles, and a general Assortment of WOOLEN GOODS, will be sold as low as can be purchased in town.

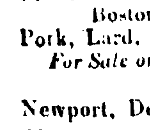
Newport, Nov. 20.

Fresh Malaga Fruit.

BUNCH, Muscatel, and Cask RAISINS, Grapes and Lemons, just received per Sch'r Minhs, and for Sale, by GEORGE ENGS.

Newport, Dec. 11.

Beef, Flour, &c.



150 Bbls Boston Mess No. 1 & 2 BEEF.—50 do. Codfish

100 Quintals CODFISH

200 bbls. Philadelphia and Baltimore FLOUR.

50 do. first quality Pilot Bread

200 bushels Cadiz Salt,

300 boxes and half boxes No, 1 & 2 Boston Soap,

Pork, Lard, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c,

For Sale on Dean's Wharf, by

JOSHUA SAYER.

Newport, Dec. 25.

TILLEY,

HAS on hand, a few pair of Leather BOOTS, which have been dipped in the India Gum, and are a very good article for sea-faring people—they will be Sold at $2 25 the pair.

Newport, Jan. 1.

TO LET,



THE HOUSE at the lower part of Thames-Street, lately occupied by Stephen H. Cahoone.—Apply to STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, Nov. 6.

NOTICE

THE Subscribers having purchased the right from SAMUEL DURFEE, the Patentee, for the exclusive right of making and constructing, for the Towns of Newport, Middletown and Portsmouth, a new and useful improvement of the mode of preventing Water and cold from passing under outer doors, called by said DURFEE "*The Door Fender,*" which improvement has been used in Providence and other Towns, and highly approved, give notice, that they will attend to constructing the same, in said Towns, on liberal terms.

WILLIAM WEEDEN,
JOHN L. BARKER.

Newport, Jan. 15.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

THE Subscribers hereby gives notice, That they have been duly appointed, and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators, (with the Will annexed,) on the Estate of MARY TEW, late of Middletown, single woman, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs,—They therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's Estate to make immediate payment ;—and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit them for settlement to

GIDEON BARKER, } *Admin'rs*
ELIPHAZ BARKER, }

Middletown, January 20, 1831.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

I HAVE this day received from Mrs. ANN MARSHALL, of the town and county of Newport, Widow, an Assignment of all her property and Estate, in trust for the benefit of her Creditors : They are therefore requested to present their claims within three months from the date hereof, as immediately after the expiration of that term, a dividend of her effects will be declared, and paid upon such demands as shall be received and allowed within that time. All persons indebted to Ann Marshall, are requested to make payment without delay to H. Y. CRANSTON, *Assignee.*

Newport, Dec. 9, 1830.

Poetry.

FROM THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

THE REFUSAL.

Thou hast the secret of my heart,
Forgive, be generous, and depart.—Scott.

I will not leave my cottage home,
Through distant climes with thee to roam,
Nor change the sweets of mountain wind,
Nor leave my rural cares behind,
For all the pleasures promised me,
Of wealth, and rank, and luxury.

The flowers that deck yon mountain side,
And wildly bloom in native pride,
The pleasant lawn, the swelling hill,
The babbling brook, and gurgling rill ;
You glassy lake that spreads before,
My fathers low and shaded door,
His flocks that come there to drink,
And ramble careless on its brink,
And every scene from childhood known
With every object call'd mine own,
To me are dearer far than all
The brilliance of thy courtly hall,
Or jewels bright that naught impart
To soothe the sorrows of the heart.

I tell thee stranger 'tis in vain,
Thou urgest me to love again ;
My young affections all were given,
To one whose spirit lives in heaven ;
I loved him in my infant days,
And shared with him my childish plays,
Our spirits blended into one,
As mountain streams together run.

His cherished name my earliest word,
Imperfect still was daily heard,
Pursuing oft the butterfly
With beating heart and eager eye.
We ranged these valleys free as air,
And gathered flowrets for my hair,
Now listening to the wild-bird's song,
Now wandering yonder fields among,
Till childhood's hours were fleetly pass'd
With happiness too pure to last.
I thought not of my future years,
Of desolation and of tears :—
He's gone ! and o'er his lonely tomb,
I bend in sadness and in gloom.
'Tis then at twilight's softest hours,
I stray alone with fragrant flowers,
To scatter o'er that early grave,
Which often with my tears I lav'd.
'Tis there I pour my soul to God,
For him who sleeps beneath the sod.
'Tis there I feel the potent band,
That holds me to my native land,
And now forbids a thought to flee,
Far from this sacred soil with thee.

Then stranger seek another maid,
Whose rosy bloom has yet to fade,
For man has known its brightest hour,
And blanch'd beneath a withering power.

A REFLECTION.

If those bright orbs that [illegible] the night,
Be each a blissful dwelling sphere,
Where kindred spirits re-unite
Whom fate hath torn asunder here—
How sweet it were at once to die,
And leave this dreary world afar—
Meet soul and soul, and cleave the sky,
And soar away from star to star !

But, oh ! how dark ! how drear and lone,
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,
If, wandering through each radiant one,
We failed to meet the loved of this !
If there no more those ties could twine,
Which death alone had power to sever,
Those stars would then in mockery shine
More hateful—as they shine for ever !

It cannot be ! each hope and fear
That lights the eye, or clouds the brow,
Proclaims there is a happier sphere
Than the bleak world which claims us now ;
There is a voice, by sorrow heard,
When heaviest weighs life's galling chain,
That voice is the Almighty's word :
"The pure in heart shall meet again."

FROM THE LONDON EVANGELICAL MAGAZINE.

THE WIDOW'S MITES.

Believer, hath the Lord increased,
With bounteous hand thy store ?
And while thy neighbor's wealth hath ceased,
Doth time augment the more ?
Then let the poor, the wretched share
A portion of thy gain,
But give in faith, and give with prayer,
Else all thy gifts are vain.

'Tis writ that once the Saviour stood,
While crowds the temple sought,
And with unerring glance review'd
The varied gifts they brought ;
The rich, the great, swept proudly by,
And cast their offerings in ;
But oft the haughty step and eye
Denied the act with sin.

At length a widow, poor and lone,
Comes bent with years and woes ;
Two mites are all she calls her own,
And in those mites she throws
I'll can that weak and shrivell'd hand
The scanty pittance spare,
But faith and love the gift demand,
And lo ! the gift is there.

And doubtless some that gift beheld,
With wonder and with pain :
And some the act had fain repelled
With ill concealed disdain ;
But Christ the holy motive prized,
And heard the contrite sigh,
And taught that deeds by men despised,
May have their praise on high.

"That widow mark, whose hoary head
Has long with anguish striven ;
Her's is the noblest gift," he said,
"Which this day has been given :
The rich, the great, whose means o'erflow,
A fraction here let fall ;
But she from home of want and wo,
Come forth, and gave—HER ALL !"

Miscellany.

SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL OF SCIENCE.

The number for Jan. 1831, of this able and useful periodical, has just been published.—Among its original articles are On the causes of the Aurora Borealis.—Experiments on the stiffness and strength of certain kinds of timber, made by order Lt. Col. Totten, and communicated by Lt. T. S. Brown, U. S. Eng's.—An interesting account by Professor Johnson of Philadelphia, of observations and experiments on the rapid production of steam, in contact with heated metals.—And an elaborate and ingeniously written article by Professor E. Mitchell, upon "the proximate causes of certain winds and storms." In it, we find the following plausible theory of the cause of diversity of temperature, which exists upon the Eastern and Western shores of this Continent :—

"The Rocky Mountains stretch from the table land of Mexico into the immediate vicinity of the polar sea. Throughout their whole extent, they no where descend much below the region of perpetual congelation, and in many places they ascend far into it.

The northern extremity of these mountains, lat. 70 deg. was seen by Captain Franklin, covered with snow in the beginning of August. The accounts obtained of intermediate points, are such as to create a belief that they are still more elevated.

Over this lofty barrier, a cause as constant as the revolution of the sun, is urging the air from the west, and if the views taken in this communication of the specific manner in which this cause operates are correct, urging especially the upper strata of the atmosphere. But however this may be, it is at least certain, that only the upper strata can pass. I may add that the lower strata *do not* pass, for if they did they would melt the snow. The air which has had a mild temperateure, communicated to it on the bosom of the Pacific, is stopped, and a deluge of air having a temperature never elevated much above 32 deg. and often depressed very far below it, is poured over upon the region on the east side of the mountains, from the icy sea, quite down to Mexico. This air imbibes heat from the soil of the eastern part of the continent, and continuing its course, carries it off over the Atlantic. This country therefore communicating heat to the prevailing winds, and receiving none from them, has its temperature depressed. This cold deluge must exist, and produce the effects ascribed to it, unless a law of nature which we have shown to obtain in other parts of the globe is arrested in the case of North America. Its existence is also proved by observations, made in the immediate neighborhood of the mountains, where westerly winds are found to have a greater predominance than in the regions farther east.

This then is a particular, in which the eastern side of North America, differs widely from the western coast of both America and Europe, and the person who has witnessed the change of temperature, produced by our N. West winds, in a single night, or read of the effects of certain winds in other countries,—of the Sirocco, for instance, in Italy,—will not be disposed to deny that it is fully adequate to the production of the low medium temperature of North America.—The vast elevated plateaus, and enormous ridges of Central Asia, stand in the same relation to China, that the Rocky Mountains do to the United States. It is stated that the greatest cold experienced at Pekin, occurred during the prevalence of a wind from the north west. In Japan "in winter the north and north west winds are exceedingly sharp, and bring along with them an intense frost."

LORD BROUGHAM.—A writer in the York (Penn.) Republican, (supposed to be Mr. Rush, formerly Minister to England) thus speaks of Lord Brougham :—

"I cannot call the latter *Lord* Brougham, yet ;—I have too long felt an enthusiasm for his various and extraordinary abilities as a speaker, as a writer, as a statesman, versed in every branch of home affairs, and at home in every branch of foreign affairs ; as a lawyer, and acquainted with the whole body of the law, and, what is a far higher more rare attainment, with its *mind* ; as a philanthropist, not in his chamber, but of the most unwearied and buoyant public spirit and exertion, as a practical man, as a philosopher, as a scholar ; knowing every thing, and knowing it well ; doing every thing, and doing it well ; intuitive and laborious ; in details a master ; a master in general reasoning, as accurate as profound, and of the most persevering, sleepless, efficient activity in every one of his characters ; I have too constantly indulged in a boundless admiration of him under them all, to recognize him, as yet, under any other than his own simple name. I cannot on the first instant of the chance, write him down *baron* Brougham. Who is *he* ? we have never heard of him. It seems like cheating renown of its rights, as Madam de Stael said when Bonaparte first gave titles to those of his generals who had been winning victories in numberless campaigns all over Europe, under their own names of birth and parentage."

Olden Time.—By way of comment upon the late severe storm, the editor of the Boston Transcript has copied from the MSS. volumes of the Massachusetts Historical Society, an account of "an horrid snow," written by Cotton Mather. The quaint orthography of ye old gentleman is studiously preserved. We give a part of the letter, which bears date "Boston 10 Dec. 1717." —He closes, by beautifully subscribing, "with an affection that knows no winter, Cotton Mather."

"On the twentieth of the last February, there came on a Snow, which being added unto what had covered the ground a few days before, made thicker mantle for our mother than what was usual ; And ye storm withal was, for the following day, so violent as to make all communication between ye Neighbors every where to cease. People, for some hours, could not pass from one side of a street unto another. But on the Twenty fourth day of the Month, comes *Pelion upon Ossa* ; Another Snow came on, which also buried ye memory of ye former, with a Storm so famous that Heaven laid an Interdict on ye Religious Assemblies throughout ye Country, on this Lord's-day, ye like whereunto had never been seen before. The Indians near an hundred years old, affirm that their *Fathers* never told them of any thing that equalled it. Vast numbers of Cattle were destroyed in this calamity."

We notice in many journals, and in a number of executive messages, complaints of the uselessness and troublesomeness of the existing militia system. The latter arises, in part, from that part of the laws of the United States passed soon after the formation of the federal government, which declares that all males between eighteen and forty-five shall be enrolled in the militia. As population has trebled since that period, when, as the act was framed, the provision was proportionate to the state, not only by a greater density of population, but by the more permanent defences provided in fortifications, it is thought that range of the period of military service is too extensive under existing circumstances. This, however, can only be altered by Congress.

The uselessness of this tax on the time and patience of the people, for any efficient discipline or instruction, is also alleged and complained of. The penalties for this purpose are regulated by the State laws, and may therefore be dispensed with or modified by them. This subject, as connected with the ease and convenience of the community on the one hand, and its proper defence in time of war on the other, certainly requires attentive consideration. The dissatisfaction with the system, as it exists at present, is very general.

Home can never be transferred—never repeated in the experience of an individual. The place consecrated by parental love, by the innocence and sports of childhood ; the first acquaintance with nature ; by linking the heart to the visible creation, is the only home. There is a living and a breathing spirit infused into nature. Every familiar object has a history, the trees have tongues and the air is very vocal. There the vesture of decay doth not close in and control the noble functions of the soul.—It sees, and hears, and enjoys, without the ministry of gross and material substance. [Hope Leslie.]

RAILROADS NOT OBSTRUCTED BY SNOW.—The Baltimore American of Wednesday last states that notwithstanding the violence of the snow storm of last week, which covered the ground to the depth on a level of twenty inches, and by its drifts blocked up all the ordinary roads and turnpikes, "so as to suspend the receipt of some of the mails for eighty-four hours," the travelling on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was only suspended one working day. The snow-drifts varying from 5 to 10 feet, on the route of the road "were easily and rapidly removed by the operation of the machinery which was used for the purpose," and the track was perfectly clear and unobstructed.

In Portland, says the Eastern Argus of last Saturday, they have not had sufficient snow this winter to make good sleighing. There have been several slight falls of snow, but it has seldom remained upon the ground beyond one to two days ; and at the present time some of our streets are nearly as bare as they are in the dog-days.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31.

LATE & IMPORTANT from EUROPE

The Packet ship Sovereign, arrived yesterday from London, bringing London papers to the 19th of December.—They contain the important intelligence of a Revolution in Poland, and the *Flight of the Grand Duke Constantine to Russia.*

The revolt appears to have been led on, like that of Paris, by the lads of the Military School. In its other features, too, it resembles the movements in France and Belgium; the people rising upon the military and overpowering them by superior numbers and enthusiasm. The Grand Duke, it will be recollected, after having abdicated the Imperial Throne in favor of his younger brother, Nicholas, was appointed to the government of Russian Poland. The sympathies of every man who knows any thing of national or individual rights, will be warmly enlisted in favor of the much injured Poles.

The following important article is from Bell's Weekly Messenger, of the 19th Dec. the latest paper:—

"The foreign intelligence of the week is of more interest than usual, inasmuch as it brings information of a great Revolution which has taken place in a part of Europe where the sun of freedom seemed to have set forever. We allude to the revolt of the Poles in the Russian provinces, the flight of the Archduke Constantine, and the establishment of a Provisional Government at Warsaw.

Though in a more distant quarter of Europe, we confess that we look to this revolution with more satisfaction than to that which recently occurred in France or Belgium. Poland has been oppressed by the unrelenting hand of despotism for many years. It had not the least shadow of free institutions, but was under the sway of a pure unmixed despotism—a despotism not contented with a mere civil tyranny, but besetting the paths of domestic life, and polluting even the privacy of the chamber with a degrading system of espionage.

The oppression which the Russians practised in Poland can scarcely be believed. No man in any station of life was permitted to marry or to dispose of his inheritance without a license from the government. Most persons possessed of any influence were compelled to live in solitude upon their own estates, and not permitted to pass even the frontiers of one province to another without a passport obtained by the most degrading supplications. Thus, whilst the [illegible] were travelling in every quarter of Europe, a Polish traveller was scarcely so much as seen. Poland was imprisoned, as it were, within her own frontiers, and kept for the gloomy pleasure of Russia, who exhausted every species of tyranny and exaction upon the people.

Every mind of common feeling must rejoice at the attempt made by such a people, be the event what it may, to regain their freedom. Whatever sympathy may be excited for France and Belgium, it must be recollected that they were already in possession of liberal forms of government; whilst the Poles were almost the only unemancipated slaves in Europe.

In looking at Europe at the present moment, we cannot but perceive that the ground trembles and quakes in all [illegible], and that a general and mighty convulsion is about to take place. Whilst [illegible] is felt from beneath, the [illegible] begins to flow, and [illegible] that direction where it is [illegible] to meet with opposition or [illegible]. The disposition of France [illegible] is warlike, and under the [illegible] herself she is prepared to make aggressions upon others. The present [illegible] ministers are [illegible] opposed to war, but the proposition by Lafayette in the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday last, "that in case of Austria and Prussia should [illegible] in the affairs of Poland, it [illegible] the duty of France to prohibit them," was received with loud acclamations."

Berlin, Dec. 6.—The following details are given from Poland. The pupils at the Military School at Warsaw assembled at dinner, thought proper to [illegible] several men distinguished in Polish History, and especially Kosciusco. [illegible] Constantine being informed of this [illegible] ordered an examination, and [illegible] though no criminal intention was discovered, he directed the young men to be severely punished. This with some other acts of violence, exasperated the [illegible].

The young men rose in a body, and having been joined by the citizens, [illegible] their way through the troops [illegible] the residence of the Grand Duke [illegible] from Warsaw. Many Russian officers fell under the blows of Polish vengeance, and Constantine only escaped by a back passage.

The movement immediately spread to the country, which was soon in arms for [illegible] their countrymen in Warsaw [illegible] provisional government [illegible] and on the 6th of Dec. [illegible]

A [illegible] was issued, signed by [illegible] and address [illegible] in which they are informed, that the Grand Duke Constantine has forbidden the Russian troops to interfere any farther, and calling upon them not to stain their hands with the blood of their brethren—and inviting them to *moderation*, order and tranquility.

Authentic accounts from Warsaw of Dec. 4th, announce that a new Provisional Government had been formed in that city, upon principles more hostile to Russia than those originally avowed.—It is also stated, that the most active measures were taken at Warsaw to enable the inhabitants to repel attacks.

PRUSSIA.—It is stated that a Revolution has commenced in Prussia. An insurrection, the details of which are not yet known, has undoubtedly taken place at Koningsburg.

The King learned the revolt of Warsaw, and the disturbances at Koningsburg, perhaps at the same moment.—30,000 troops are marching on Luxemburg; and army advances towards Poland (Posan) and more troops are required in the ancient capital of the kingdom.

GERMANY.—Letters from Germany state, that an insurrection of a most serious kind has broken out at Planau, in Hesse Cassel, which was carried on precisely upon the pattern of Paris.—The streets were barricaded, the houses fortified, stones and other missiles were flung from the windows on the troops, who made but little resistance of any kind, and retired from the town, leaving it in the hands of the people. At Frankfort there have been some disturbances, the brewers having turned out to prevent the use of any beer but their own in the city.

The Paris papers of Dec. 14th, contain a curious dramatic-political scene, which is said to have been acted at Milan. A conspiracy, on a grand scale, was organised in that city against the Austrian authorities. The conspirators were assembled in the pit of the theatre, and there, at a certain signal, the insurrection was to have broken out. The bell rung, the curtain rose, and discovered the stage crowded with Austrian soldiers their muskets pointed to the pit. Every door was similarly beset, and the astonished revolutionists were arrested to a man in the very scene of the conspiracy, and conducted to the fortress of Sgielberg.

SWITZERLAND.—The French papers give some particulars of the revolutionary movements in Switzerland.—At Fribourgh, which has, upon former occasions, given the cue to Switzerland, the most determined position has been taken up; and at Zurich the authorities have already conceded to the people the necessity of revising their institutions.

SPAIN.—The latest accounts from Madrid of Dec. 6, state, that there had been a recent incursion of the constitutionalists into Catalonia, but that they fled before a very small Royalist force, without even firing a shot. Every other part of Spain was perfectly tranquil.

In consequence of the pressing representations of Russia, the Spanish Government is actively engaged in equipping the troops which have been recently raised. All the troops were on the move and continue to march towards the frontiers.

ENGLAND.—The disturbances in various parts of England, had in a considerable degree subsided.—The coal districts were in a disturbed state, and detachments of military had been sent thither in great haste, by steam boats.

FRANCE.—The trial of the ex-ministers occupied the mind of every body in France. Accounts from Paris of Dec. 15th, say, it was expected to last eleven days longer. They were removed on the [illegible] from Vincennes to the Luxembourg.

Benjamin Constant, died at his residence in Paris, Dec. 8th. The National Guard, to the number of 30,000, attended [illegible].

LONDON, Dec. 17.

French Chamber of Deputies, Dec 14th.

The discussion was resumed upon the law for organizing the National Guard.

A question was then asked, whether the organization of the National Guard was to be by communes or cantons?

The minister of the Interior—The government adheres to the division by communes. Our first duty is to maintain peace. We have to-day almost a certainty that peace is assured.

A voice—And the affairs of Poland?

The Minister—Our first duty is the interior—Once assured of internal peace, we shall be in a better condition to turn our regards to external matters.

M. Lafayette.—I decline to enter into the question of cantons or communes.—But if I am asked if you are now to discuss whether all France shall arm, I answer, the question is already decided; the people did not wait in 1780 or 1839 to be liberate, but marched against the enemy, we must therefore, prepare for war, as the best means for securing peace. We cannot hope to make all Europe in love with our institutions; there are those who still look with a jaundiced eye upon the accession of a citizen King to our throne. The revolution of Belgium, the eldest daughter of one great week, may yet excite uneasiness. At this moment you see Poland ready to rival in zeal and patriotism the friends of liberty, not only in France, but in all other countries. Poland is, perhaps, upon the point of repairing the shame of the last years of Louis Fifteenth, and the immense fault which Napoleon committed when he neglected the occasion of restoring that fine country, after the three divisions which had destroyed it.

We have announced our rule to be, that we will not allow other powers to interfere, not only in our affairs, but in the affairs of other countries. Suppose foreign powers should think proper to seize upon Belgium, or to assist Holland, could we look on in cold blood? Certainly not. The same thing may happen on the side of Poland. Suppose Austria, prevailed upon by Prussia, or for any selfish purpose of her own, was to make herself a party to the quarrel in Russian Poland.

(Several voices)—This supposition is unreasonable.

M Lafayette (turning towards Gen. Sebastiani)—I speak in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who knows that the supposition is very natural. Why not then place ourselves in the fittest posture of defence? (cheers.)—The debate was then adjourned over.

—

By private accounts from Paris we learn that the greatest enthusiasm prevails there on the subject of the anticipated foreign aggression. It is calculated that in the course of a few weeks, 1,200,000 troops, including the National Guard, will be in an effective state.—Notwithstanding the pacific tone used by the Ministers of the Interior in the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, persons who have access to the best source of information, entertain strong doubts as to the eventual preservation of the peace.

The Journal du Commerce says.—"It is asserted that after a very animated discussion in the Council of Ministers, couriers were despatched to the French Ambassadors at Berlin, Vienna, and London, with instructions to declare to the three Powers, that in case Prussia or Austria should join Russia in endeavouring to reduce Poland to subjection, France would consider such intervention as a declaration of war."

The supposition that France will not resign her conquests in Barbary is confirmed. The soil there is fertile, producing abundance of grain, and every way great benefits may be expected from colonization in that quarter.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Saturday, Jan. 22, 1831.

At 12 o'clock, the Senate again proceeded to the trial of Judge Peck.—Mr. Meredith having concluded his argument against the respondent, Mr. Wirt then commenced the defence of Judge Peck, when before he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Benton presented a memorial from the inhabitants of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, praying for aid to erect and support an hospital at that city for the use of disabled seamen; and a memorial was also presented by Mr. Sprague, from Edgecomb, in Maine, praying for the repeal of the Act, of last session, for the removal of the Southern Indians west of the Mississippi, and further praying that treaties made in pursuance of that Act may be rejected.—Several bills, generally of a private nature, were passed to a third reading.—Mr. Wirt on the opening of the Court of Impeachment, resumed his argument of Saturday. He occupied the Court throughout the day, and had not concluded, when an adjournment took place.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by A J. Donelson, his private Secretary.

To the Senate of the United States,

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of War, containing the information requested by the resolution of the 21st inst. in relation to the state of the British establishments in the Valley of the Columbia, and the state of the trade as carried on by the citizens of the United States and the Hudson Bay Company

ANDREW JACKSON.

January 24th, 1831.

TRIAL OF JUDGE PECK.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate again resolved itself into a high Court of Impeachment.

Mr. Wirt occupied four hours in concluding his speech for the respondent.—Wit, sarcasm, searching argument, and impressive eloquence, (says the Intelligencer.) poured forth in rivulets and streams, rivitted the attention and enlisted the admiration of a crowded Senate room and crowded galleries during that long space of time. Whatever might be the fate of the respondent, said the graceful orator, in subdued and almost exhausted tones; whether convicted or acquitted, he should always be proud to take him by the hand as that noblest of God's works, *an honest man*, and to call him *his friend*.

The Court and Senate then adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

The resolution of Mr Livingston, the object of which was to open the right, in the members of the Senate, to debate the articles of impeachment against Judge Peck, was taken up, and on motion of Mr. Webster, laid on the table.

TRIAL OF JUDGE PECK.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate again resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment.

Mr. Storrs rose and addressed the Court in support of the Impeachment, for upwards of three hours. He maintained the position, that no free citizen could be punished by the summary process of attachment for a libel or contempt against any Court in a cause not pending in that Court; that such a power had never been exercised, even by the Courts of England; that the charge against Judge Peck was not so much for suspending Mr. Lawless, as an attorney, from practice in his Court, but for imprisoning him, and depriving him of his liberty as a citizen, without indictment and trial by jury; that libels or contempts, for causes not pending in Court were misdemeanors, which could only be punished by indictment and trial, and that the conduct of Judge Peck tended to break down all the securities and guards which the law had raised for the protection of the liberties of the American people. The speech was distinguished by remarkable legal acumen & research. It is to be continued to morrow; till which time the Court and Senate.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 27.

Various petitions and memorials were presented; among which was one from the workers of iron in Philadelphia, praying for a modification of the tariff upon that article.

The Senate then proceeded on the trial of Judge Peck. Mr. Storrs concluded his argument, and the Court and Senate adjourned.

Friday Jan. 28.

The bill for amending the law respecting the Copy Rights, and the bill for extending the time for completing the Fifth Census, were passed to a third reading; and the bills for the construction of three Schooners for the Naval service, and to amend the act for the appropriation of public lands for the cultivation of the vine and of the olive, were severally read a third time and finally passed. Mr. Buchanan commenced his reply in the case of Judge Peck. Adj

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Saturday, Jan. 22.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting in pursuance to the order of the House, of the 20th instant, the monthly statements of the Bank of the United States for the year 1830; which was laid on the table.

The House after the adoption of various resolutions, took up the joint resolution on the subject of the compensation of members of Congress; which was discussed by Messrs. Drayton, Sunderland, Hall, Whittlesey, Chilton, and Carson, until the close of the hour. The House then proceeded in a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin the chairman, to the Senate chamber, to attend the trial of Judge Peck; and after remaining there several hours, returned; and the committee having reported, adjourned till Monday.

Monday, Jan. 24.

Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, from the Committe on the Judiciary, reported a bill to repeal the 25th section of an act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States, passed in the year 1789. Mr. Doddridge moved to reject the bill; and Mr. Buchanan stated that he had a counter report to present from the minority of the committee. Before, however, either part of the subject was acted upon, the hour expired; and the House on motion of Mr. Polk, went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin in the chair, and proceeded to attend to the trial of Judge Peck. At half past 3 o'clock they returned, and the chairman reported progress; after which the House, on motion of Mr. Haynes, adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Tuesday, Jan. 25.

THE JUDICIARY.

The bill yesterday reported from the Committee on the Judiciary "to repeal the twenty fifth section of the Judiciary act of 1789," was taken up—the question being on ordering the bill to a second reading.

M. Davis, of South Carolina hoped the bill would be allowed to be read the second time, and that it should be made the order of the day for Tuesday next, which motion he made.

The Speaker said the bill could not take that course, unless the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Doddridge) would consent to withdraw his opposition.

A desultory debate ensued in reference to the course which the Bill should take. Mr. Doddridge, of Virginia, who had objected to the second reading on the 24th, withdrew his objection in favor of a motion of Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania to postpone the consideration of the Bill until Tuesday next.

Mr. Doddrige said, that he considered the measure proposed by this bill to be of as much importance as if it were a proposition *to repeal the union of these States*, and for that reason he could not, with his consent suffer it to take the course of an ordinary bill. If the House should overrule the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. D. said he should then renew opposition to the second reading of the bill.

[Here the hour for morning business expired.]

By leave of the House Mr. Buchanan then presented the report of the minority of the Judiciary Committee against the measure proposed, and that, together with the report of the majority of the Committee, were ordered to be printed.

The House at 12 o'clock, went on motion of Mr. Haynes, into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin in the chair, and proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the trial of the impeachment. At 4 o'clock they returned and reported, and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

Mr. Maxwell, of New-York, presented a memorial of officers of the militia of that State, met in convention in the village of Utica, praying that the act of 7th May, 1792, for the organization of the militia, may be amended so that they shall be formed into two classes; the first class to consist of those between 18 and 30 years of age, the second class to consist of those between 30 and 45—the first class only to be subject to duty in time of peace; that a uniform be prescribed for the different corps of militia; and that the expense of camp equipage for annual drills of the militia of the State of New-York may be defrayed by the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Nothing else done of general interest, and the House proceeded to attend the trial in the Senate.—Adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 27.

The joint resolution, on the subject of the compensation of Members of Congress, retrenching their per diem allowance for such days as they may be absent, unless in the case of sickness, &c. was discussed, and finally passed, by a vote of 159 to 21.

The House again proceeded to the Senate chamber to attend the trial of Judge Peck and then adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 28

A resolution was offered by Mr. Lecompte, to limit the term of service of the Judges, but the House refused to consider the resolution by a vote of 115 to 61. The House, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, passed upon the bill from the Senate to authorize the payment of the witnesses in attendance here on the trial of Judge Peck which was ordered to be read a third time to-day. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Ellsworth, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the mode in which the annuities are paid to the Cherokee nation.

BY MAILS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 10.

The general assembly this day proceeded to the election of a Senator for Congress, and J. S. Johnston was re-elected. The votes stood as follows:—for Mr. Johnson 29; General Dawson scattering 2.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

In order that our readers may have something like a correct idea of the vast amount of private business which has accumulated, and is constantly accumulating before Congress, we state, that there were one hundred and thirteen distinct and separate memorials and petitions presented to the House of Representatives alone, on Monday, the 24th inst. Of this whole number, it is quite possible, nay even probable, that the object of not one, even though undeniably just and expedient, will be accomplished at the present session,

BALTIMORE, Jan. 29.

On Monday night, Mortimer Cunningham, the postmaster at Abingdon, Hartford County, in this State, was committed to the jail of this city, under, as we believe the following circumstances:—For some weeks past it had been obvious that the mails of Washington, Baltimore, Elkton, Wilmington, and some offices in Delaware, were detained and pilfered by some person entrusted with them *on the line of* communication between these places. Measures were concerted between the postmasters of Wilmington, Elkton, Havre de Grace and Baltimore, which soon established the conclusion that the robberies were perpetrated at some point between Elkton and Baltimore,—and resulted in such a manner as warranted Judge Glenn in issuing process against Cunningham on Monday morning, under which he was apprehended and committed as above stated.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31.

Every mail brings further proof of the attention which the sugar question is beginning to attract in the interior, and of the general demand for the reduction of the duty.

Virginia.—In 17[illegible] the "Ancient Dominion" contained [illegible] her boundaries one-fifth of the whole political power of the Confederation—was twice as large as New-York, and one-third larger than Pennsylvania. But the tables are now turned. Her political weight in the scale will be just one-half that of New York, in the Congress under the new census, and one-third less than that of Pennsylvania. She will have to take rank with Ohio, a State that was not in existence when she was in the zenith of her prosperity.

At Lancaster, Penn. on the 15th ult. the Snow fell three feet deep.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT,

DAY MORNING, FEB 5, 1831.

CONGRESS.

Twenty-six days now remain of the session of Congress, and as yet, but little public business has been acted on. The trial of Judge Peck having occupied the attention of the two houses for weeks.—At the last dates from Washington, the trial was considered near its close, and the opinion seemed to be entertained, that he would not be convicted.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The ship Sovereign, arrived at New-York, has London papers to the 19th of Dec. inclusive received.—Under our foreign head we have given extracts from them, as far as our limits will permit.

The news by this arrival, from the continent of Europe, is of an important character. A Revolution has taken place at Warsaw; blood has been shed; the Grand Duke Constantine, the Viceroy, has been obliged to fly from his Capital to preserve his life. Several of his Generals and Ministers are said to have lost their lives in opposing the citizens.

Throughout every thing appears tranquil. The details of the ex-ministers were progressing.—The speech of Gen. Lafayette, in the Chamber of Deputies, will be read with great interest, as regards the interference of the allied powers in the affairs of Poland.—In England, the disturbances in the country still continued, though in a less degree. They are, however, made the pretext for an order to fill up all the regiments of the line to their full complement.

On the 17th Dec. an angry discussion took place in the British House of Commons, relative to the trade between the United States and the British Colonies.—The object intended on the one hand, that the present administration had allowed itself to be overruled by Mr. McLane, and that the U. S. have got the best of the bargain, as has been expressed of encroachments on the U. S.—while on the other, it was contended that the treaty which had been concluded and the negotiations since entered into would be the means of a final and satisfactory adjustment.—The final consideration of the subject, which was the bill for regulating duties in the West-India Colonies, was postponed until after Christmas.

CALHOUN.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 25th ult. observes, in relation to the alledged misunderstanding and estrangement between President Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, that "efforts have been made to bring about a friendly explanation, and it is believed that they will be successful."

A most daring attempt was made about 4 o'clock on Sunday night last, to set fire to the Dwelling-House in Broad-street, occupied by Mr. Thomas G. Pitman, jun.—The incendiary entered the yard of the premises and set fire to a building connected with the dwelling house, by placing a lighted match under the shingles; the fire had taken, and was burning rapidly, when it was fortunately discovered by some young men who were returning to their homes, and the fire was extinguished before much damage had been done.

SUNDAY MAILS.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday last, contains a communication signed *A Friend of the Sabbath*, in which it is stated, that the petitions to Congress against the Sunday mails intend to desist from their application. The reasons for this judicious measure are assigned thus:—

"Our reasons for believing that it is our duty to withdraw at present, from this field of labor are the following:—

1st. The manner in which our petitions have been received and treated, both *in* and *out* of Congress, has convinced us that any further prosecution of the petitioning plan is not only useless, but worse than useless. They have not only been rejected, but they have excited feelings which we wish never to see exhibited in the Legislative Halls. Motives and designs which we abhor, have been attributed to us.—There is no hope, at present, that any renewal of the application would be received more favorably; and we do not suppose that it is the will of Heaven of Christian meekness, deliberately to invite the repetition of calumny and insult.

2d. We begin most sincerely to doubt, whether even if the repeal of the desecrating law, which we seek, could be at once obtained, any substantial benefit would be likely to result to the cause so long as there shall continue to be the same amount of public sentiment, as we fear is arrayed against the measure, and distributed every step, to resist it with bitterness of opposition; and, even if adopted, to thwart its execution, by the zealous pursuit of a course of profanation. The truth is, experience has and more discloses, that in all communities, and in *free ones especially*, it is to little purpose that good laws are passed, or bad laws repealed, if there be not virtue enough in the community to sustain the *execution* of the enactments."

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—The Editor of the Georgetown (Ohio) paper of the 7th January, says:—We have been correctly informed, that some days since, the steamboat Sylph burst her boiler somewhere above Maysville. Captain Simon Potter, the commander, and several more are said to be killed.

ECLIPSE.—The great ECLIPSE of the Sun will take place on Saturday next, the 12th inst.—The Prov. American observes:

It will be anular or nearly so, in this latitude; that is the shadow of the moon will obscure the sun, except an outer rim of light, which it will not cover.

The path of the contact of the Southern limb of the moon, with the Southern limb of the sun, will pass about 28 English miles S. E. of Newport, the highest point of approach toward Rhode Island.

In Newport the Eclipse will commence at 11 o,clock, 47 minutes and 18 seconds, in the forenoon, or nearly 12 o'clock, noon the best point for observation. The apparent conjunction of the sun and moon, will take place at 19 min. 38 seconds after 1 o'clock, P. M.—Greatest obscuration or darkness, 19 minutes and 44 seconds after 1 o'clock. End of the Eclipse 46 min. 3 seconds after 2, P. M. duration 3 hours. This interesting phenomenon will present a sublime spectacle, should the sky be cloudless.

U. S. MINT.—The following is an extract from the Report of the Director of the Mint, to the President of the U. S. as to its transactions for the last year:—

The coinage effected within that period amounts to $3,155,620, comprising $643,105 in gold coins $2,495,400 in silver, $17,115 in copper, and consisting of 8,357,191 pieces of coin.

Of the amount of gold coined within the last year about $125,000 were derived from Mexico, South America and the West Indies, $19,000 from Africa, $466,300 from the gold region of the United States, and about $33,000 from sources not ascertained.

Of the gold of the United States, above mentioned, $24,000 may be stated to have been received from Virginia, $204,000 from North Carolina, $26,000 from South Carolina, and $212,000 from Georgia.

In the last annual report, the progressive developement of the gold region of the United States was illustrated by referring to the increase of the annual receipts from North Carolina which previously to 1824 had been inconsiderable, but, from that year to 1829 inclusive, had advanced from $5000 to $128,000; and, also to the then novel occurrence of gold having been received at the mint from Virginia and South Carolina about $2500 having been received from the former, and $3500 from the latter. The past year exhibits, in relation to all those States a conspcuous increase in the production of gold, and presents, also, the remarkable fact of $212,000 in gold received from Georgia, from which State no specimen thereof had been presented at the mint in any previous year.

U. S. JUDICIARY.—The Philadelphia National Gazette, in noticing the report of the Judiciary Committee, to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary Act, says:

"The stroke is aimed at the Constitution itself, against which a general scheme or conspiracy might be supposed to exist. We fear that the intention is to invalidate it at once, in several of the most important objects to which it has been applied with full right and great national advantage."

EUROPE.—The London Courier of Dec. 14th, in noticing the situation of Europe, remarks:—

"There is but one way to prevent Russia and her allies from going to war with France, in order to extirpate the principles of Constitutional freedom there, rather than be kept on the *qui vive* in order to defend their influence on the countries under their subjection; let the bonds of amity be drawn closer and closer between France and Great-Britain. Their union, by making the chances of success against them desperate, must influence the rulers of absolute States to purchase peace at home and abroad by concession, and the condition of men in every country in Europe may then be benefited. *There ought to be but one feeling among free States.*"

HISTORY OF A NORTH-EASTER.—The late North East storm, so severe in this vicinity, was comparitively mild in Georgia and South Carolina, and occurred on the 13th and 14th inst. In Virginia it was more severe and occurred on the 14th and 15th. In New York and the Southern part of New England, where it appears to have exhibited its greatest violence, it occurred on the 15th and 16th. It was two days in passing from Charleston to Boston; being at the rate of 15 miles an hour. In Maine it was scarcely felt.

The next number of Silliman's Journal will contain a new theory of storms, presented by a gentleman in this city, which is admirably sustained by the facts above stated.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

GEORGIA.—The census of all the counties of Georgia, with the exception of Chatham, has been received, and shows a population of 532 337. It is estimated that Chatham county contains 16 000; which gives a total of 548,337 The colored population amounts to 210,048. The population of Georgia in 1820 was 340,989. The representative population is about 424,000; so that if the ratio should be increased to any number below 54,000 Georgia will be entitled to another member of Congress.

CAUTION.—The deleterious effects of the vapor from burning charcoal, have been exposed in the newspapers so frequently, that it might be supposed no one could be ignorant of them; yet new cases are continually occurring. We have been informed that several of the female domestics in the Lafayette Coffee House, last Saturday night, at bed time, carried a pan of ignited coals into their chamber, and were not aware of their danger till a sense of suffocation led them to open a window, by which they were relieved. Had they fallen asleep before the poison began to operate, it is probable that nothing but the last trumpet would have awakened them.

Salem Gazette.

We learn from a Cincinnati paper that the steamboat Trenton had drifted on the rocks at the falls, with full cargo, and would probably be lost.

☞ The Eastern and Western Mails had not arrived last Evening, when the Post-Office closed.

BRIGHTON MARKET,—*Monday, Jan. 31.*

(Reported for the Boston Patriot.)

At Market this day, 521 Cattle, (about 60 of which were Stores) 1130 Sheep, and 354 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—No material variation from last week—we shall quote from $3 75 to 4 67—as is usual, a few prime Cattle were taken at $5.—Barrelling Cattle, Mess $3 50 a 3,62; No. 1, $3 17 a 3 25.

Sheep.—We do not recollect having before noticed so many *prime* Sheep at market in one day—*sales* quick; we noticed one lot of 45 taken at $1 a lot of 60 at $5, a lot of 100 at $5, and a lot of $6—quite a number, say 50 or 60, were Cossets, and would have brought $7 or 8 each, had they been sold separately—we noticed one at $12, and 3 at $8 33 each.

Swine—Sales brisk at retail at 5 cts. for Sows and 6 cts. for Barrows.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, Jan. 31.

Prices of WOOL at Boston, Jan. 31.—Prime or Saxony Fleeces, 65 a 75 cents per lb.; American full blood washed wool, 58 to 62 cts.; do 3-4 do. 50 to 55; 1-2 do. 45 to 50; 1-4 do. 40 to 44; superfine pulled lambs, 55 to 58; 1st sort, 55 to 58; 2d do. & 3d do. none; spinning 40 to 45; common 34 to 37; Saxony, clean, 60 to 100 cents.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, *JAN'Y*, 1831

JAN'Y.	Therm. 6 A. M.	Therm. 2 P. M.	Therm. 9 P. M.	Winds.	Appearances of the Weather.
1	46	40	31	SW	NW Cloudy A. M. clear P. M.
2	30	38	30		NW Clear and pleasant day
3	31	40	40	W	SE Clear A. M. cloudy P. M
4	45	52	52	SE	SSE Cloudy all day
5	52	53	45	S	NW Foggy and showery
6	30	36	32	NW	SW Clear & very pleasant
7	28	40	36	WSW	W Clear day, cloudy even
8	30	35	30	NW	NE Cloudy most of the day
9	26	32	24		NE Snow storm
10	22	25	14	NNE	NE Snow, cloudy, clear,
11	13	38	36	NW	SW Clears. M. cloudy P. M.
12	33	30	14		SW Cloudy, clear, blust'ng
13	8	16	9	N	NW Clear and blustering
14	10	18	16	NW	N Clear all day
15	27	30	32		NE Snow storm and windy
16	28	28	24		NNE Severe snow storm c'd
17	22	26	15	NW	WSW Clear and pleasant day
18	11	24	20	NNW	SW Clear, cloudy, snow ev.
19	18	31	30	WSW	Cloudy and windy
20	29	30	10	WSW	Cloudy and windy day
21	2	21	15	NW	Generally cloudy
22	18	24	16	NE	NW Snow storm all day
23	8	14	7	NW	W Clear and very high wd
24	4	14	10	W	Blustering day
25	4	18	16	W	Clear all day
26	14	24	15	WSW	Clear and blustering
27	14	30	26	WNW	NW Clear day cloudy even.
28	18	28	22	NW	W Clear and pleasant day
29	15	32	26	WSW	W Clear day cloudy even.
30	16	28	20	NW	Clear most of the day
31	13	37	30	WSW	Cloudy day & ev. Snow

Mean average for the Month, 25°. 16

Mean do. for January, 1830, 29°. 49

Mean do. of Jan. 1827, which was the coldest in the last 12 years, 25°. 05

Mean do. of January, 1819, which was the warmest in last 12 years, 36°. 35

Mean do. of Jan. for last 12 years, 30°. 42

REMARKS.—From the above observations it appears, that this Month has been a very severe one. Its average is nearly 5 degrees colder than Jan. 1830, and more than five degrees colder than the average of Jan. for the last 12 years, and only equals the cold Jan. of 1827.—The great quantity of Snow which has fallen in the course of the Month, has kept the wind to the northward, and made the nights uncommonly cold.—Notwithstanding the severe cold which has closed most of the Harbors, north of the Chesapeake, our excellent Harbor has remained perfectly free for the entrance and departure of vessels.

The severe Snow storm which commenced here on Saturday, the 15th, at sunrise, with a very high wind, and continued until Sunday evening, a period of 36 hours, is not equalled, it is said, since the severe winter of 1780.—The great quantity of snow which fell, and its being drifted into banks of from 8 to 10 feet high, rendered our streets impassable, and no religious services were performed at the meeting-houses on Sunday, it being difficult to gain access to the doors.—The Roads were blocked up with snow, so that no Mails were received here for nearly a week, a circumstance which has not occurred since the establishment of the Post-Office. This storm has extended along nearly the whole sea-coast: it commenced in Georgia and South-Carolina, on Thursday, the 13th: at Baltimore on Friday morning; Philadelphia at noon: New-York in the evening: Newport, at sunrise on Saturday, and at Salem, at noon.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1831. FEBRUARY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water	Moon rises
5 Saturday,	6 56	5 4	1 44	0 49
6 Sunday,	6 55	5 5	2 28	1 45
7 Monday,	6 54	5 6	3 17	2 42
8 Tuesday,	6 53	5 7	4 5	3 34
9 Wednesday,	6 52	5 8	4 53	4 26
10 Thursday	6 51	5 9	5 45	5 13
11 Friday,	6 50	5 10	6 36	5 57

New Moon 12th day, 0h. 14 min in Afternoon

DIED,

In this Town, (at the Asylum) on the 30th ult. Elizabeth Billot, aged 80 years.

At Portsmouth on Saturday morning last, Mr. Richard Thomas, aged 76 years.—As a husband, father, friend, and neighbor, he was universally esteemed for the mildness of his character, and for his integrity and uprightness of conduct through life.

At Middletown on Monday last, after a short illness, John Chase, Esq. aged 46 years, eldest son of Mr. James Chase.—The deceased was a worthy and industrious Citizen, and has left a large family, consisting of a wife and ten children to lament his loss.—At the time of his death, he was a Representative from Middletown in the General Assembly.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED,

Saturday, Jan. 29.—Brig Trent, Barstow 30 days from New-Orleans bound to New-York, having been blown off the coast, with the loss of 17 bales cotton, 50 bbls pitch, &c. off deck, and some sails and small spars carried away, and crew frost-bitten.—*Jan. 14th, off* Egg-Harbor, saw a ship supposed the Franklin of New-York; Jan. 20th, off Long Island, saw schr Pilot, standing s. w.

Sunday, Jan. 30.—schr Frances L. Kennedy, Stackpoole, 7 days from Boston bound to New-York.

Wednesday, (Evening) Feb. 2.—Brig George, Lord, of Kennebunk, 28 days from New-Orleans bound to Providence; has experienced severe weather for the last 10 days on the coast, lost stern boat, sails, &c.—*Jan. 12th, off* Double-headed shot Keys, spoke Barque Portland from Portland for New-Orleans.

Schr Ann Maria, Brown, 14 days from Wilmington for New-York, having been blown off from the Hook in the late gales.

Schr Wm. Brown, Macomber, of Westport, from Alexandria, and 14 days from the Capes. *Jan. 26th, lat. 40, long 70,* fell in with schr Billow, Stoddard, of Hingham, 10 days from Fredericksburg, with Flour, for Portsmouth, N. H.—*At the time of falling in with her,* the Billow had caught fire under her deck, and was increasing rapidly: finding all attempts to extinguish it unavailing, took off Capt. and crew, and the Schr was abandoned without saving any thing.—Capt. Stoddard cannot conjecture how the fire originated.—*At the time* Capt. M. fell in with them, the deck was so hot as to make it difficult to stand on them, and *the chain bolts hissed* as they touched the water.

Friday, Feb. 4.—Brig Sally Ann, Canfield, 27 days from New-York, and 17 from Holmes-Hole, bound to Salem, having been blown off in the late gales, with the loss of two anchors, sails split, and other damage.

(Evening.)—Brig Invincible, Pratt, 31 days from Malaga, and 7 days from Gibraltar, with fruit, &c. bound to Boston, put in with loss of sails, rigging, &c. and short of provisions, having been 40 days on the coast—was supplied on the coast 10 days by Capt. Brazier, of the Brig Citus of New-York.

Brig Charles, Wooster, 30 days from St. Barts. bound to New-Haven.

Brig Henry, Burt, 20 days from Washington N. C. bound to Boston.—This morning saw a Ship at anchor between Block-Island and Montaug.

CLEARED,

Ship Boy, Pitman, Matanzas
" Susan, Gardner, New York
Brig Rufus, Tappan, ditto

Sailed on Wednesday, Ship Boy, Pitman, for Matanzas: ship Susan, Gardner, [from Buenos Ayres] for New-York; brig Barow, Godfrey, for do. and several Coasters.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Jane, Marshal, 14 days from this port, arrived at Havana Jan. 4th.

At Charleston, Jan 22d, Schr Rising-States, Collins, 6 days from Havana.—Sailed, Schr Agnes, Swasey, for St. Augustine.

Packet Ship Canada, Maxwell, from New-York for Liverpool, got aground going into port, broke her keel, and was carried into dock with 7 feet water in her hold.

$100 Reward.

WHEREAS an attempt was made on the night of the 30th ult. to set Fire to the Dwelling-House in Broad-Street, owned by the Subscriber, and occupied by T. G. PITMAN, jun. which was fortunately discovered in time to save the building from destruction.

In order to bring the person or persons guilty of the above wicked and malicious deed to condign punishment, I do hereby offer a Reward of *One Hundred Dollars*, to be paid on conviction of the incendiary, or of any of his accomplices.

THOMAS G. PITMAN.

Newport, Feb. 4.

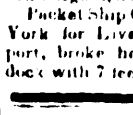
TAKEN UP,

ON the 3d inst. by the Pilot Boat L. J. about 8 miles WSW of Cuddyhunk, a New Cotton MAINSAIL, Boom and Gaff.—The Owner, by proving property, and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

ROBERT CARTER.

Newport, Feb. 5.

FOR SALE,



A FARM in Portsmouth, about 10 miles from Newport, situated on the road leading to the Bridge, formerly owned, and now occupied by Capt. *Edward Tayer*.—Said Farm contains 54 Acres, and is divided by stone walls into 11 lots:—and has on it a Brick two-story Dwelling-House, and other buildings, all in good repair.—An undisputable title will be given, and possession entered upon, on the 25th March next. For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN JAMES.

Newport, Jan. 15.

WANTED

BY THE SAVINGS BANK,

A FEW SHARES in either of the Banks in this Town, Providence, or Fall River.

Newport, Sept 18

NEW GOODS.

Wm. James Tilley,

HAS JUST OPENED,

A Few pieces brown, blue, and mixed BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERES, and some bleached and unbleached Shirtings and Sheetings, cheap. He has 200 bushels of Rhode Island COAL, which he will sell at 25 cents the bushel.

Newport, Feb. 5.

MOLASSES.

150 Hhds. of first rate Retailing MOLASSES, for Sale by

GEORGE BOWEN.

Newport, Jan. 29.

---

200 Bushels of Kiln dried damaged RYE—for Sale in lots to suit purchasers, by THOS EVANS.

A L S O,

70 Bbls PILOT BREAD.—Apply at the Bakery.

Newport, Jan. 29.

Maine State Lott'y, cl. 15

DRAWS THIS DAY.

$10,000 high't prize

Tickets $1—parts in proportion.

Connecticut Lott'y, cl. 3.

DRAWS THIS DAY.

$10,000 high't prize

☞ NO BLANKS.—ALL PRIZES.

Tickets $6,—Parts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS

Apply at the Old Tools For-merly Office of

J. C. SHAW.

Newport, Feb. 5, 1831.

Maine State Lottery, cl. 15

DRAWS THIS DAY.

$10,000 high't prize

Tickets $1—Parts in proportion.

Connecticut Lotty, class 3

DRAWS THIS DAY.

$10,000 high't prize

☞ NO BLANKS—ALL PRIZES.

Tickets $6—Parts in proportion.

TICKETS AND PARTS.

May be had at the Lottery Office of

S. CAHOONE,

☞ In Connecticut Lottery, Class 13 ex 1 Sold at my Office, One Quarter of the Highest Prize again, viz. Combination 26 32 58 a Prize of $8,000

This is the third time within a few weeks that I have Sold the Highest Prize, viz.

In *Maine State*, Class 6, ex. drawn Nov. 10th, Q. of $10.000

Conn. Lot. class 10, drawn Nov. 22d, do. $5.000

And in *Conner. Lott.* cl 16, drawn last Saturday $8.000

Besides 1 whole $1000, and a variety of other prizes from $700 to $100, &c.

S. CAHOONE.

Newport Feb. 5, 1831

LIST of Combination Numbers drawn in

Connecticut Lottery, Class 13, ex. 56 32 26 58 6 5 23 1 42

Maine State Lottery, Class 14.

3 28 2 13 7 31 32 13 55

In Cum & Oxford Lot'y, Class 24

35 14 53 25 2 51 7 55 36

February 5, 1831.

TO RENT,

And Possession given the 25th March next

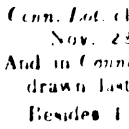


THE well known FARM, on the South end of Providence Island, formerly owned by Daniel Cahoon, containing about 200 Acres, with a Brick Dwelling-House, and other buildings in good repair.—Said FARM is also FOR SALE, and Proposals for Purchase or Renting, will be immediately attended to, upon application at the R. I. Union Bank, Newport.

N. G. BOSS, Cashier.

Jan. 15, 1831

For Freight, or Charter,



THE good Schooner GOLD HUNTER, of Boston, Capt. Cook, about 60 Tons burthen, 4 years old, well found and strong.—A Freight for a Southern Port, or to the West Indies, would be preferred.—Apply to

ROBERT STEVENS, jun.

Newport, Jan. 22.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed, and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the Estate of

GEORGE HALL,

late of Portsmouth, dec'd, giving bond as the Law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those who have demands thereon, to exhibit the same for settlement to

HANNAH HALL, Adm'x

Portsmouth, Nov. 22, 1830.

NEW GOODS
At Tilley's,

HE is Selling them at the lowest possible prices, and invites his Friends & Customers to give him a call before they purchase. The prices of a few articles are mentioned below, and all his Goods (having a complete Assortment) proportionably Cheap, viz.—

LEGHORNS from 5s to 54s each flat,
Elegant Shawls at all prices,
Nice white Lace 6-4 wide, 7s6 to 9s per yd.
Nice black do. 5 & 6-4 do. 9s to 15 per yd.
Superb Bedtickings 20 cents per yard,
No. 25 Tapes, for only 25 cents a doz.
More of 4-4 Bleached Cottons, at 9d,

With at least one thousand other articles, Among them, 21 Pieces of Broadcloth, of every color and quality, and Two or Three pieces a little damaged, to be sold at a reduced price.

Newport, April 30.

WOOL CARDING AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE Subscriber informs his old Customers and the public, that he continues, at his manufacturing establishment in Portsmouth, to Card Sheep's Wool of all grades.

CLOTH DRESSING,

He continues to *Dye and Dress* Woollen Cloths of every description, with real *Indigo Blue*, and all other colors required.

He will also manufacture Wool into Yarn or Cloth, which will be done with despatch, in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

☞ Articles intended to be sent to the Factory, may be left with *Job Sherman*, [illegible] *Knowles*, Chase's wharf, in Newport; *Seabury Almy*, Little-Compton; [illegible] Tiverton; or *Jeremiah Gifford*, Bristol ferry

Portsmouth, June 1. 1829.

Butter, Cheese, &c.

3000 Wt. Western BUTTER; 2000 lbs. CHEESE; a few bbls. Buckwheat FLOUR; Albany Ale; and an Assortment of Groceries;—For Sale on the Ferry Wharf, by

BENJAMIN C. EDDY.

Newport, March 6.

NEW YORK JOURNAL of COMMERCE
EVENING EDITION

AN Evening Edition of the Journal of Commerce [illegible] *Day*, and sent by the great [illegible] and Northern Mails, and the Steam [illegible] to the East. This edition [illegible] news received by the Mails, and [illegible] at this port, and a notice [illegible] in New-York [illegible] interest, down to 2 [illegible]. The Editors have established a [illegible] correspondence, with all the [illegible] in the world. They [illegible] Schooner, built in Baltimore [illegible] them, besides row boats, the [illegible] expense of more [illegible], and located exclu[illegible] which ships are frequent[illegible] distance of fifty, and some[illegible] in the city. All the arrange[illegible] are upon the most [illegible] Commerce [illegible] news [illegible] Commerce [illegible] by [illegible] 24 hours [illegible] the same ves[illegible] Office. [illegible] of the markets [illegible] merchants [illegible] the [illegible] correspondence [illegible] the Northern [illegible] the [illegible] Sub[illegible] evening paper [illegible] news throughout [illegible] in advance [illegible] St. Mer[illegible]

HALLOCK

[illegible]

[illegible] Oct. 1828. [illegible] & [illegible] superior [illegible] Cashier

[illegible] Cashier.

[illegible]

[illegible]

GRANITE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscriber until the 1st day of March next, for the delivery at Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. I. of

1,000 PERCHES OF GRANITE.

The Stones must be of large size and durable quality, and split with good beds and faces. A sample, which will be referred to in all inspections, may be seen at the Fort. They are to be delivered on one of the wharfs at the Fort, between the 1st day of April and the 31st day of December, 1831.

Proposals will be received for any part of the above quantity, not less than 500 perches.

JOS. G. TOTTEN, Lt. Col. Eng's.
Brevet Col.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbor,
January 10th, 1831.

☞ The publishers of the New-Bedford, Taunton, and Fall-River papers; Providence Patriot and American; and of the Stonington, New-London, Middletown, and Hartford, (Conn.) will please give the above notice 4 insertions, and forward their accounts.

BRICKS Wanted.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st day of March next, for the supply at Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. I. of

1,000 000 COMMON BRICKS.

These Bricks must be cast in moulds of such size as to average when burned, 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 1-4 inches. They must be of the best quality of Merchantable bricks. The proportion of salmon, or pale Bricks, must not exceed one eighth of the whole; and no soft, or very pale bricks, will be received. The proportion of arch bricks must not exceed one eighth of the whole; and none of these that are much warped will be received. The proportion of broken bricks must not exceed 2 per cent. At least 50,000 to be delivered by the 1st day of June next, and the remainder in the course of the summer and autumn of the year, at such periods as may best suit the convenience of the Contractor—provided there be always on hand the supply requisite for the progress of the work.

Should any persons desire to furnish the stated number of Bricks, of a size different from that given above, they will please to accompany their proposals with a statement of the length, breadth, and thickness, of a well burned brick of the kind they wish to supply.

Before forming the contract, a fair sample will be required to be deposited in the Engineer Office at Fort Adams, which should prove satisfactory, will govern in the inspection of the several deliveries.

Payments will be made, if required, on each cargo duly inspected and received.

All communications touching this subject, to be directed to Brevet Col. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, U. S. Engineers, Newport.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbor,
January 10th, 1831.

☞ The publishers of the Portland, Bath, Gardiner, Hallowell, Wiscasset, Thomaston, Bucksport, Bangor, and Belfast, (Maine) papers; the Portsmouth N. H. papers; Newburyport and Salem (Mass.) papers; Boston Patriot; Taunton, New-Bedford, and Fall-River, (Mass.) papers; Stonington, New-London, Middletown, and Hartford, Conn. papers; N. Y. Courier and Enquirer; Journal of Commerce; N. Y. American, and of the Newburgh N. Y. papers, will please give the above 4 insertions, and forward their accounts.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice, that she has been duly appointed, and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the Estate of

GEORGE HALL,

late of Portsmouth, dec. by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those who have demands thereon, to exhibit the same for settlement to

HANNAH HALL, *Adm'x.*

Portsmouth, Nov. 21. 1830.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive [illegible] the Creditors against the Estate of

JAMES R. DOCKRAY.

late of Jamestown, dec. represented insolvent, [illegible] months from the date being allowed, [illegible] receive said claims at our respective dwellings, and will meet to decide on said Claims, on the last Monday of May, 1831, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Inn of Capt. Thomas R. Congdon, in said Jamestown.

ALFRED HAZARD,
JOSEPH N. AUSTIN, } *Commiss'rs*
CALEB F. WEAVER,

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN D. BROWN, *Adm'r.*

Jamestown, Nov. 23. 1830.

Tax for 1830

THE Subscriber, Collector of the TOWN TAX voted in June last, hereby gives notice, that he has commenced the collecting of said Tax, and respectfully requests all those indebted to pay the same without delay, at No. 9, Market-Square.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Newport, Oct. 23.

FOUND.

DRIFTED on the eastern shore of Connanicut Island, near the ferry on the 15th inst. a green bottom boat about 10 feet keel, the owner by proving property and paying charges may have the same.

GEORGE W. CARR,

Jamestown, Dec. 5th 1830.

NEW GOODS.

John B. Newton,

Respectfully informs his Friends and Customers.

THAT he has Removed, and recommenced his Business at No.

153, *THAMES-STREET*,

formerly occupied by Gibbs & Channing—and nearly opposite his old stand.

JUST OPENED, A fine assortment of GOODS, adapted to the Season.

He returns his thanks to his Customers for their patronage heretofore—and hopes by unremitted attention to business, and their wishes, to merit a continuance.

Newport, Dec. 18, 1830.

FLAXSEED.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be paid in CASH for good Clean FLAXSEED, delivered at the Store of

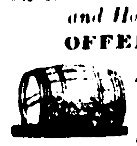
E. W. LAWTON.

Newport, Oct 9. 1830.

GEORGE KNOWLES

On Chase's Wharf, (between the Ferry and Horse-Boat Wharves,)

OFFERS FOR SALE,



40 Hhds. of first quality Retailing MOLASSES, new crop; 200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; 30 bbls. Pork; 50 quintals Codfish,—Grain of all kinds; Flour by the Bbl.; Good Butter; Cheese; and GROCERIES in general—all of which will be Sold cheap for Cash, or approved credit.

Newport, March 20.

☞ My Friends will please to take Notice if they do not wish to be led away. ☜

PARDON WHITE,



STILL continues to furnish the Store No. 95 Corner of Market-square, formerly kept by *Benjamin Marsh, jr. & Co.* with all kinds of BOOTS & SHOES of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms. All kinds of Boots and Shoes will be manufactured to order, by the best workmen, and warranted good.—Rips mended *gratis*, and repairing done at short notice.—He feels grateful for past favors, and solicits a continuation of the custom of his friends and the public.

Newport, April 3.

HOWARD-STREET HOUSE.

THE Subscriber, who formerly kept a Public House in the town of Providence, informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the City of Boston, and has taken the Howard Street House, formerly improved by Mrs. Catherine Carpenter, and of late years by Mr. William Smith as a Public Boarding-House.

The House is situated in the centre of the City, has recently been repaired and enlarged, and furnished with new furniture, and is open for the reception of steady boarders and transient Company, both Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Subscriber invites the patronage of his Friends, the former patrons of the House, and Strangers visiting the City.

GOOD STABLING FOR HORSES.

Horses, Gigs and Hackney Coaches are kep in readiness for the accommodation of Travellers.

SANFORD HORTON.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1830.

Genteel Boarding,

NO. 123, THAMES-STREET.

AVIS C MUMFORD,

CONTINUES to accommodate her Friends as formerly, and having made many improvements for their convenience and comfort, solicits a share of patronage. Her stand being *Central*, near the water, and remarkably airy, is well adapted for all who may visit Newport for business, pleasure or health.

The Stores in front of said Establishment are still occupied by Mrs. FOWLER and SARAH R. MUMFORD, where the MANTUA-MAKING and MILLENARY Business are still attended to, and where the newest Fashions are regularly received

Newport, June 26.

Boarding-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to Newport, and taken the New three-story HOUSE in Broad-street, near the State House, where he will accommodate *BOARDERS* on reasonable terms;—Every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom, to render their stay agreeable.

JOSEPH FISH.

Newport, 1st of 5th mo. 1830.

☞ NOTICE,

ALL Persons having demands against the late Firm of S. & G. BOWEN, are requested to present them for settlement; and all indebted to said Firm, to make immediate payment to

GEORGE BOWEN,
Surviving Partner.

Newport, Oct 3, 1829.

BUTTER.

3000 Wt. of very excellent BUTTER, is just received at Cellar No 1, Church-Street, where the Subscriber invites his old Friends and Customers to call and supply themselves with some excellent sweet Butter.

N. SWEET.

ALE & PORTER
BREWERY.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his BEST ALE, in Bbls. and half Bbls. warranted equal to any imported.—*Also*, TABLE ALE, for families, in 10 gallon kegs, half bbls. and barrels, delivered free of expence to any part of the Town. The price of Strong Ale is $6 per bbl. and $3 per half bbl.—Table Ale at $4 per bbl. and smaller quantities in the same proportion.

Yeast may be had at the following Stores, viz.

Thos. B. Stanhope's, Broad-Street.
J. B. Atkinson's, opposite the State House.
John Goff's, Thurston house, Spring-street.
Wm. Goff's, corner of Gardiner's Wharf.
John I. Bailey's, in the back street.

Retailers may be supplied by application at the Brewery, where orders for ALE are received.

THOMAS EVANS.

☞ *WANTED* To Hire, a steady, active BOY from the Country.—Apply at the Brewery.

Newport, Dec. 18, 1830.

CHARLES CHENEY

NO. 13, ARCADE, PROVIDENCE.

WHERE may be found an Extensive Assortment of the following

Fashionable Dry Goods;

SILK GOODS.—French, Italian, English and India Silks; comprising jet blue black and color'd gros' des Indes, gros' de Berlin; gros' de Suisse; Italian Lustrings, Sinchews, Sattins, Camblets, &c. &c.

SHAWLS. Merino Shawls of almost every description; real Thibet wool do.; Cashmere do; and a variety of other kinds of French Shawls.

ELEGANT PARIS EMBROIDERED Capes; Spencers; twilled Collars; Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.

MOURNING ARTICLES of every description

STAPLE GOODS,—Damask Table Covers and napkins, damask diapers; Linens, Sheetings; coloured Table cloths and Doyles Furniture Chints; Merino and Thibet wool Cloths; Merino Circassians, Ginghams, French and English Prints, &c.

The above is but a part of the Assortment, and additions are making thereto almost weekly.—Purchasers visiting Providence are invited to call, and are assured of finding the quality of Goods such as represented, and at the very lowest prices.

Providence October 8, 1830.

REMOVAL

PELEG CHAPMAN,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has removed from his old stand on Banister's wharf, to No. 53 Spring-street, (next north of the house of *David Rodman*,) where he intends keeping a General Assortment of GROCERIES, Country Produce, &c. as Cheap as can be purchased at any Store

Newport, Sept. 11, 1830.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

JOHN SLOCUM, ESQ.

late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the date hereof being allowed for receiving said claims, we will attend at the Office of Henry Y. Cranston, on the first Saturdays in May, June and July, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose aforesaid.

HENRY Y. CRANSTON,
ROBERT P. LEE, } *Commiss'rs*
JOHN WILLIAMS, jun.

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM S. NICHOLS, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Jan. 3, 1831.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive he claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

ANDREW V. ALLEN.

late of Newport, Merchant, dec. represented insolvent, and six months from the date hereof, being allowed for receiving said claims, we will attend at the Store of E. W. Lawton, on the 1st Tuesdays in Jan. March and May, and on Saturday the 4th June, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose aforesaid.

EDWARD W. LAWTON,
ROBERT B. CRANSTON, } *Commiss'rs*
ROBERT P. LEE.

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL ALLEN,
SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, } *Adm'rs*

Newport Dec. 6. 1830.

PROBATE NOTICES

Court of Probate, Newport, Jan 3, 1831.

WHEREAS an Instrument of Writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of SARAH GREENE STEVENS, late of Newport, single woman, dec. (wherein Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, of Randolph, Mass. is named as Executor.) was presented for Probate, and Letters Testementary thereon.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport on the first Monday of February next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury,) to all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard. *By Order,*

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

Court of Probate, Newport, Jan. 3, 1831

WHEREAS the Administration Account on the Estate of STEPHEN BOWEN, Merchant, late of Newport, dec. was this day presented for examination, and allowance of said Account.—It is ordered thereon, That the consideration thereof, be then referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport on the first Monday of Feb. next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

By Order,

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk.*

NEW STORE

CONNECTED WITH THE SLOOP *ALBA*[illegible]

JUST OPENED, BY

Wm. & John Va[illegible]

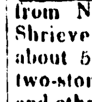
ON FOWLER'S WHARF,

Where they intend keeping constantly on hand, Wholesale and Retail,

FLOUR and Grain of all kinds; Albany Ale—No. 1 Mackerel, [illegible]ter, Cheese, Salt—New-York C[illegible] by the barrel,—and *GROCERIES* *GENERAL*.—Also, SCHUYLKILL [illegible] in quantities to suit purchasers.

Newport, Oct. 24.

For Sale,



THAT pleasantly s[ituated] FARM in Ports[mouth] west side of the Island, [illegible] from Newport, (formerly cal[led] Shrieve, or Johnston place) co[ntaining] about 50 Acres of good Land, [a] two-story Dwelling-House, new and other out buildings thereon, [and] valuable orchards. The Farm is [bound]ed by the west shore, and has a [valua]ble privilege for sea manure. [T]erms, &c. which will be liberal,

JAMES CHA[illegible]

Middletown, 2d of 1st mo. 18[illegible]

STOLEN.

ON the evening of the 19th [illegible] from my horse and chaise, standing at the door of Peleg S. T[illegible]son, in Newport, one bridle, [illegible] reins, 2 cushions and a foot mat—[Who]ever will give information of the [illegible] of the thief or thieves, so that the[y may] be brought to justice, shall be rew[arded.]

SAMUEL S. PECKHA[M]

Middletown Dec. 10. 1830.

JUJUBE PASTE.

THIS Article has long been used [illegible] and Italy, as a Remedy for Co[ughs and] Colds. In sympathetic Coughs, o[r those which] arise from irritation in the throat and [illegible] it is said to be uncommonly efficac[ious] obtained from a species of Plum, the [illegible] according to Linnæus of the *Rhamnus* [*Zizy*]*phus*, and instead of being a Paste, is [pro]perly speaking, a dried Jelly, which [is par]ticularly pleasant to the taste, is [like a lo]zenge, to be gradually dissolved in the [mouth.]

☞ For Sale at the Sign of the *GOO[D SA]MARITAN*, 3d door South of Mark[et-square,] Newport, R. I. where Customers [may at all] times be supplied with a general Asso[rtment of] DRUGS & MEDICINES, and a cons[iderable] number of *PATENT MEDICIN[ES]* (Wholesale or Retail) not generally [kept in a] retailing establishment.

☞ PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS [carefully] *filled*.

☞ TEETH carefully EXTRACTED, neatly cleaned, or filled with FOIL or [illegible] may be requested.

ALSO FOR SALE, Potter's Cath[olicon;] Denarcatized Laudanum—The Oint[ment;] Tincture of Iodine—Gordacks Physic[al]—A general Assortment of the Kin[illegible] DICINES, such as Relfe's Botanical [illegible] Albion Corn Pleister—Dumfries Eye W[ater;] Relfe's Anti-Bilious Pills, &c. &c.—Castor Oil by the single or dozen [bottles;] Epsom and Glaubers Salts, by the po[und] or hundred.—And a great Variety of [illegible] at Retail, or put up by the Dozen [illegible] for the accommodation of Retailers.

Newport, Sept. 18.

VEGETABLE CERA[TE]

HAIR Restorative and prese[rvative.] Vegetable CERATE; simple [in its na]ture and wonderful in its operation. [This im]portant discovery of a Vegetable s[ubstance] capable of restoring and preserving [the hair] was accidentally made by an individ[ual who] has neither the capacity, nor the disp[osition to] practice deception or fraud. The [confid]ance may be placed on the efficacy and of the Vegetable Cerate, and not only a[s restor]ing and preventing the falling off of the [hair,] but in producing the neatest lustre and [glossi]ness of it imaginable; and the public [may be] assured that its effects will be clearly [mani]fested in the course of a short time by [the re]newal of a vigorous growth of the hair, effectually preventing its coming out or off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to r[estore] and excite the energies of the capillary [vessels] which constitute those organs that se[crete the] matter forming the hair; these, like man[y other] organs of the animal body, which have a state of dormancy or disease, may be [restored] to their healthy action, and perform [the f]unctions assigned them by nature.

☞ The above Cerate is for Sal[e at this] Office as Agents for the Proprietor.

THOMPSON'S FAMILY PIL[LS]

THESE Pills have been for many [years in] high and increasing estimation, [as a con]venient, safe and effectual purgative [and are] well suited to persons of a billious hab[it.] They are gentle and certain in their operat[ion and] afford a speedy relief to those headac[hes and] other numerous disagreeably sympt[oms attend]ant on a disordered state of the stoma[ch and] bowels. Many instances are attested [of their] potency in the cure of the piles, and th[ey have] been successfully employed for the pr[evention] and removal of dropsical swellings. [Many who] have long been acquainted with the [virtues of] this medicine, which may be taken in [the most] exposed situations, and with any diet [are] efficient in the sudden removal of that o[bstinate] cotiveness, to which persons of their [illegible] are liable; and in all cases where an[y active] but not violent medicine is indicated. [Few if] any, it is believed, who have once us[ed these] pills have ever afterwards neglected to [furnish] themselves with a supply on going to [sea.] They are likewise highly esteemed, a[nd may] be safely used, by women before and aft[er con]finement.

☞ None are genuine without the sig[nature] of T. M. & L. THOMPSON, by whom on[ly they] are prepared and sold at *Warren, R. I.*

☞ For Sale, wholesale and [retail,] at the *Sign of the Good Samaritan*, [3d] door South of Market-Square, Ne[wport,] R. I. where may be constantly [had a] very general *Assortment of DRU[GS &] MEDICINES.*